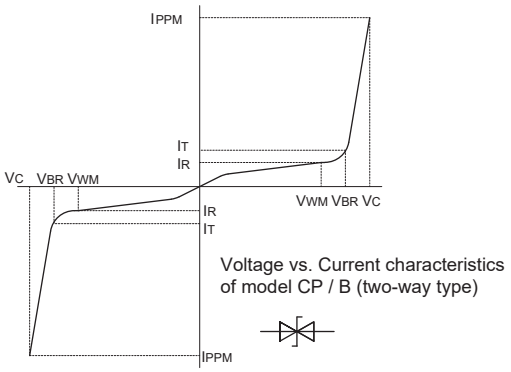
Features

- Fast response to rapid surge (10^{-12} sec).
- Almost no performance degradation against repetitive surge.
- Very low internal resistance during operation.
- Very small leak current.

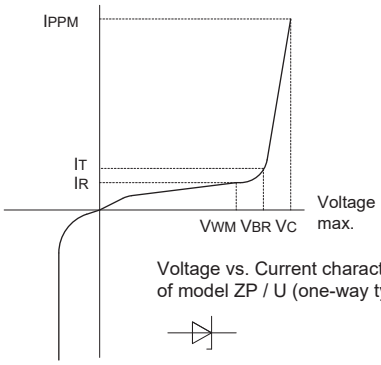
Applications

- Air conditioners, Amusement machines, Telecommunication equipments, Data transmitters.

- *Electrical Specifications*

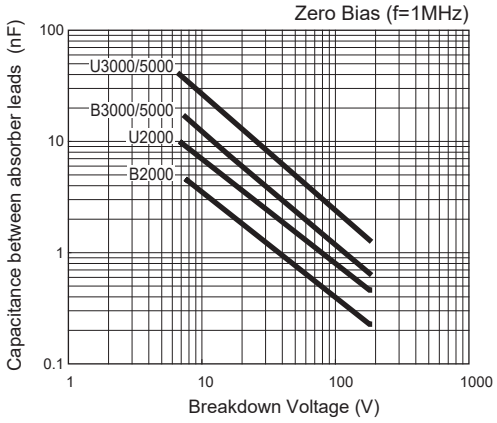


Voltage vs. Current characteristics of model CP / B (two-way type)



Voltage vs. Current characteristics of model ZP / U (one-way type)

Typical capacitance between absorber's lead vs. Breakdown voltage



Nominal Breakdown Voltage (V_{BR})

Voltage at which avalanche current may begin to flow, normally the voltage between the surge absorber's leads when 1mA of current is applied.

Maximum Working Voltage (V_{WM})

A maximun voltage that can be applied to the surge absorber continuously.

Leakage Current (I_R)

A maximum current flowing through the surge absorber when the standoff voltage is applied to the surge absorber.

Rated Peak Impulse Current (I_{PPM})

A maximum surge current that can flow through the surge absorber, but not repetitively. The waveform in the table is 8/20μsec.

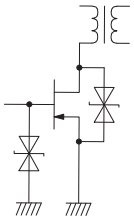
Clamping Voltage (V_C)

A maximum voltage that may be generated between the surge absorber's leads when the peak surge current is applied to the surge absorber.

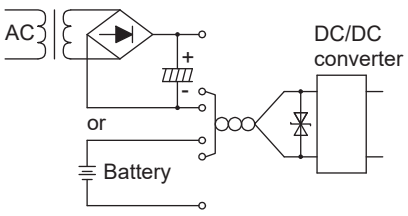
Rated Peak Impulse Power Dissipation (P_{PPM})

(P_{PPM})= (V_{PPM}) x (V_C)

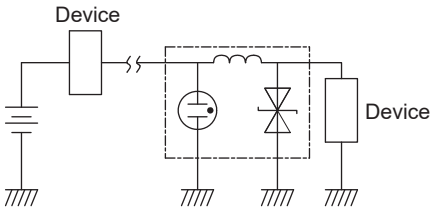
- *Applications*



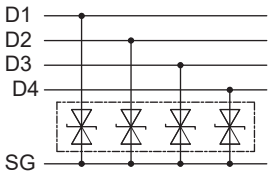
a) Protection against switching surge



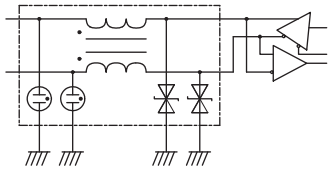
b) Protection of DC/CD converter



c) Protection of interface RS485A from lightning surge (surge absorber'-component surge protection)



d) Protection of data line (arrayed surge absorbers)



e) Protection of RS-485-A lightning surge